

First, the Court finds that the Government has notice of Defendant's motion to seal. (Doc. No. 45). Next, the Court finds that, because Defendant's compassionate release motion is predicated on intimate details contained in his medical records, less drastic alternatives like redaction are inapposite. Defendant's compassionate release motion is saturated with references to medical records such that redaction is impracticable. Finally, the Court finds that Defendant's privacy interest in his sensitive medical information "heavily outweigh[s] the public interests in access." Glisson v. Hooks, 2019 WL 2366470, *3-4 (W.D. N.C. June 4, 2019). The public would not ordinarily have access to Defendant's medical records, and if left un-sealed the records could later be sought for improper purposes. See In re Knight Pub. Co., 743 F.2d at 235.


Based on these specific findings—that the Government has notice of Defendant's motion, that redaction would be impracticable, and that the public interest in disclosure is outweighed by Defendant's interest in the privacy of his medical records—the Court will grant Defendant's motion.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Defendant's motion to seal Defendant's motion for compassionate release and accompanying exhibits (Doc. No. 45) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's motion for compassionate release and accompanying exhibits are **SEALED**.

Signed: July 22, 2024



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge